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我国西藏额蚤属一新种的记述(蚤目:细蚤科)

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在无产阶级文化大革命期间,我们从西部边疆地区的两批蚤类标本中,检获额蚤属中另一个可动突缺乏棘鬃的新种,兹记述如下。

无裂板额蚤 *Frontopsylla* (*Frontopsylla*) *adixsterna* 新种

鉴别特征(仅知雄性)

新种较近我国陕甘地区的无棘鬃额蚤 *Frontopsylla* (*Frontopsylla*) *aspiniformis* Liu & Wu, 1960。它们不仅在一般形态上,而且在外生殖器上,特别是抱器可动突后缘缺乏棘鬃、背端角和腹端角,与第IX腹板具有前臂前端大形腹突以及后臂的琵琶形腹膨这些特点颇为相似,无独有偶。但两种在下列特征上显然不同,易于鉴别。(1) 第VIII腹板完整而不深裂(新种即以此命名而区别于近缘种),端部圆凸,基部具颠倒的Y状骨化杆;这与无棘鬃额蚤者具一又大又深的圆窦,将腹板分为上下两棒,基部有Y状骨化杆,迥然不同。(2) 新种不动突呈直杆状,前后两缘平行,其端圆凸,不低于可动突的前端角;近缘种者后缘略圆凸,因此两侧缘并不完全平行,其端远远低于可动突的前端角。(3) 新种的两根基节臼鬃位于不动突后缘的下半段,位置较高而远离;近缘种者则位于抱器的后腹突上,位置较低而接近。(4) 新种可动突后缘呈半圆形,其前缘无明显角突,内侧小棘丛区仅限于基半段而较疏;近缘种者呈半椭圆形,其前缘上段显有发达的角突,内侧除上方1/4段外几全为稠密的小棘丛区。

种的记述

头部 额突高,位于额缘中点;额鬃列有7根细鬃,在额、眼鬃列之间有1根大鬃紧靠角窝前缘。触角几到顶,仍为完头型,II节无长鬃超过棒节之端。后头有3列鬃: 3—6, 5—7, 6—7;下唇鬃达到前足基节2/3—3/5处。

胸部 前胸栉两侧合计20—21根栉刺,背刺微长于背板;后胸背板端缘着生1—2小刺,后胸后侧片有3列鬃: 2—4, 3—4, 1,但副模一侧在前中两列之间另有1鬃。后足股节外侧有4—5鬃,内侧3鬃。后足胫节外侧基本上为2列鬃,共12—16根鬃。

腹部 第I—IV背板依次具2—3, 2, 2, 0—1个小刺; III—VI背板各有2列鬃,其主鬃列下位鬃与气门平齐或微低; III—VI腹板各有1列鬃3根。臀前鬃正模2根,副模3根,其中仅中间1根为长鬃。

变形腹节(图1—2) ♂第VIII背板端缘密生粗长鬃7—12根,外侧有3列鬃: 6—9, 3, 2—6根,后列较粗长,内侧具小棘丛区。第VIII腹板的近端背缘有1浅窦,端部有大小缘鬃10根左右和亚缘鬃4—5根,后者下方的3根特别粗长。可动突前端略尖,其后缘上方有1根淡色鬃;其下有深色亚缘鬃约7—8根,其中1、2两鬃间的距离特大。其它特点参阅鉴别特征和附图。

标本记录

正模♂,体长 2 毫米，于 1969 年采自西藏噶尔(昆萨)，宿主为帕米尔田鼠 (*Microtus juldaschi*)；副模 1 ♂,于 1966 年 7 月采自同地(海拔 4,200 米)的黄鼬 (*Mustela sibirica*) 为偶然宿主,这窝鼬栖居鼠洞内,洞前遗有 20 个帕米尔田鼠的头骨,暗示后者可能是真正宿主。正、副模分别收藏于前两作者处。

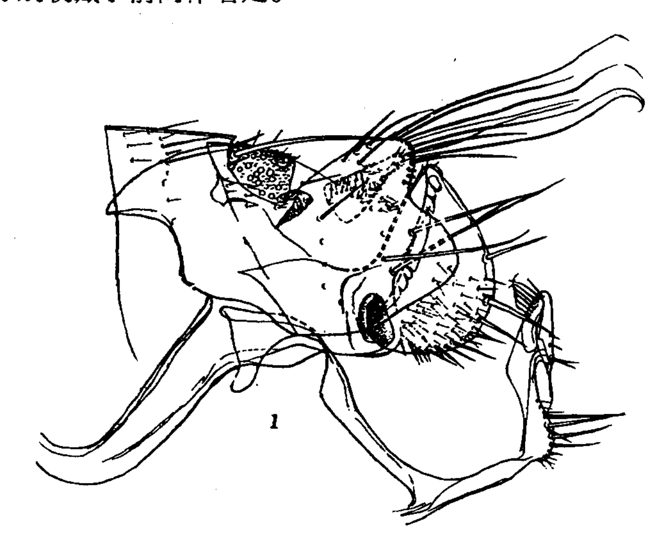


图 1 无裂板额蚤 *Frontopsylla adixsterna* sp. nov.
正模♂尾端外生殖器

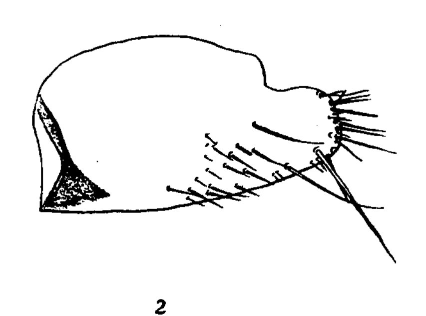


图 2 无裂板额蚤 *Frontopsylla adixsterna* sp. nov.
正模♂ 第 VIII 腹板

A NEW SPECIES OF *FRONTOPSYLLA* WAGNER & IOFF, 1926 (*SIPHONAPTERA: LEPTOPSYLLIDAE*) FROM TIBET, CHINA

Liu Chi-ying, Shao Kwan-nan and Liu Chuan

During the Proletarian Cultural Revolution period, two small collections of fleas from Tibet yield a new species of *Frontopsylla* of which only the male is known.

Frontopsylla (*Frontopsylla*) *adixsterna* sp. nov.

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to *F.* (*F.*) *aspiniformis* Liu & Wu, 1960 since in both species the movable process of clasper lacks on its posterior margin any spiniforms, apico-posterior and postero-ventral angles, and the IX sternite bears a deep sinus along its ventral margin of the vertical arm as well as a ham-shaped ventral bulge on the horizontal arm. But the new species is readily separable by the following characters. (1) Its VIII sternite is entire instead of being divided into two club-shaped lobes by deep excavation which is an unique character of *aspiniformis.* (2) Its immovable process of clasper is rod-shaped with parallel sides and its apex is as high as that of movable process, whereas the apex of *aspiniformis* is much lower and the sides of immovable process are not strictly parallel. (3) Its two acetabular bristles are situated on the posterior margin of immovable process and widely apart, whereas those of *aspiniformis* are situated on the posterior margin of acetabulum, being much lower and closer. (4) Its posterior margin of movable process is hemi-circular in outline and the apiculose area on the inner surface is confined only to the basal half, whereas that of *aspiniformis* is hemi-elliptical in outline with a distinct angular tubercle on anterior margin and with a big spiculose area except the apical fourths.

Types. Holotype a male, measuring 2 mm. long, and a paratype were collected off *Microtys juldaschi* and *Mustela sibirica* which was supposed to be a predator of the former from Ga Er (Kun Sa), western Tibet in August, 1969 and July, 1966 respectively and are deposited in the first and second authors' collection.